

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Washington, D. C.

March 2, 1946

New M-81 Cuts Tin Quotas

Tin Conservation Order M-81, issued by the Civilian Production Administration effective March 1, 1946, completely revises the previous Order M-81 issued November 30, 1945, and revokes Revocation 9 to the order, issued February 7, 1946. Under the new order, priorities are again set up for various canned foods and packing quotas are established for all non-

Seasonal foods and soups and for some seasonal items. In most instances the amended order retains the same can sizes which were permitted under the November 30 revision, and only in a few cases allows changes in can material specifications.

All cans used for packing foods for sale to the armed forces are exempt from (See *New M-81*, page 120)

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Labor recruitment activities are being placed at local and State levels by the USES, which has instructed each of its regional directors to designate a member of his staff to review the situation and plan programs. (See page 115.) Also USES is in process of developing employment agreements covering transportation and term of employment and the INFORMATION LETTER will publish full details of these agreements as soon as they are completed.

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President Truman has announced the appointment of a special committee consisting of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce to study ways and means of developing Alaska. The Committee will make recommendations which will form the basis of a program to develop Alaskan resources and to make the territory available for future settlement.

Ceilings to Reflect Wages

In a letter to members of the Canned Fruit and Vegetable Advisory Committee, Chairman Howard T. Cumming was permitted by OPA officials to state that approved basic wage increases will be reflected in the price ceilings. The industry will be so advised no later than March 8, officials of OPA have stated, although details of procedure are not completed, as yet, it is understood. General procedural policies have been spelled out in a special press release issued by OPA, but are apparently not ready on an individual-industry basis. Text of the Cumming letter is published on page 114, and text of the five general procedure steps for price ceilings adjustments on wage increases, as given in the OPA press release, are presented in the same article.

House Committee Schedules Wage and Hour Action

Action to be taken by the House Committee on Labor with respect to proposed amendments of the Fair Labor Standards Act is scheduled for a decision at an executive meeting of the Committee on March 5. The Committee held hearings from October 15 through November 15 last year on a number of bills, including proposals similar to that on which the Senate Committee on Education and Labor has agreed to report favorably to the Senate, and a measure limited to increasing the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour. It is expected that the House Committee will confine its recommendations for amendment of the Act to the establishment of a new minimum wage.

Details of the action of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on February 14 in approving the Pepper bill still have not been made public. It is understood now that the changes have been approved by the Committee, but the text of the amended bill has not been released.

Hearings on Salmon Trap Limitation Ended

Decision of the Department of the Interior as to whether the 1946 Alaska Salmon Regulations will be amended to limit to 20 the number of fishing traps that any one salmon packer may operate is expected to be made public early next week. Hearings, which began in Washington last week were concluded on February 25. Opposition to the proposals was expressed by representatives of both industry and Government. A report presenting details on some of the testimony developed at the hearings is presented on page 120.

CEILINGS TO REFLECT WAGE RAISES, OPA OFFICIALS SAY

Industry Advisory Committee Members So Informed in Letter Approved by Agency Executives

Approved basic wage increases will be reflected in the price ceilings of canned fruits and vegetables and the industry will be so advised not later than March 8, officials of the Office of Price Administration have stated.

In his address at the Atlantic City Convention, E. F. Phelps, OPA Price Executive, stated that OPA would consider a method that would permit ceilings to be increased. (See INFORMATION LETTER for February 12, pages 44-46.)

Following the Convention, Chairman Howard T. Cumming of the Canned Fruit and Vegetable Industry Advisory Committee conferred with OPA officials, seeking a clarification of Mr. Phelps' statement, and these conferences resulted in the decision which Mr. Cumming reported in a letter to members of the Committee on February 23. Text of this letter is as follows:

"In Atlantic City it was suggested that I, as Chairman of the OPA Industry Advisory Committee, seek a clarification of that part of Mr. Phelps' speech that dealt with the subject of reflecting approved wage increases in 1946 ceiling prices.

"I spent three days in Washington this week and conferred with Mr. Geoffrey Baker, Mr. Wayne Rice (successor to Mr. Phelps), Mr. Charles Carry, and others.

"Whereas Mr. Phelps stated that 'the Stabilization Administrator will consider a method which would permit ceilings to be increased' I was told that OPA will definitely increase ceiling prices to reflect approved basic wage increases. Moreover OPA expects to so state to the industry not later than March 8. If by that time OPA has not cleared up this question then it may seem wise to call a meeting of this Committee. In the meantime I personally am confident that properly approved wage increases will be reflected in our 1946 prices.

"This letter is being sent to you at this time with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Baker."

Press Release on Procedure

In a press release issued on February 21, OPA had outlined the general methods by which it will work with various industries and firms to provide "speedy action in price adjustments resulting from wage increases" and stated that it is developing a close working relationship with wage stabilization authorities to expedite the handling of cases.

One section of this press release dealt with "OPA Procedures in Adjusting Prices" in which the agency set forth important points to be kept in mind by general industries in applying for price adjustments. These procedures were outlined in five points, set forth as follows:

1. Before any industry or firm can use wage increases as a basis for seeking price action, the wage increase must be approved for the purpose by the National Wage Stabilization Board. Criteria and procedures for wage approval are to be determined and announced by the Director of Economic Stabilization and the Stabilization Board. As stated in the President's Executive Order No. 9607, all lawful wage increases granted before the effective date of the order on February 14, 1946, are approved and may be taken into account as a basis for increasing price ceilings. Rules waiving prior approval of wage increases in certain other cases and providing for pre-approval in still other situations have been issued by Judge John C. Collet, Stabilization Administrator.

2. OPA emphasized that it cannot make any advance commitments about price increases contingent upon prospective grant of a particular wage increase.

3. To make the most effective use of its staff and resolve promptly questions of price increases affecting a large number of companies, OPA will give primary emphasis to the review of ceiling prices for an industry as a whole on an over-all basis. Only where industry-wide consideration does not seem appropriate, will individual company cases be given priority. Industry-wide determination can be quickly followed by supplementary individual company adjustments, where necessary.

Industry cooperation was sought by OPA officials who urged industries to present applications on an industry-wide basis and to withhold individual appeals as far as possible until after the industry adjustments have been announced.

4. OPA will, as a general rule, work through established industry advisory committees and will rely on their help in obtaining speedily the necessary information for the re-examination of ceiling prices. If OPA officials foresee a pricing problem developing as a result of wage developments, they will not wait to hear from an industry but will call in industry advisory committees promptly.

5. In instances where only some of the firms within an industry have granted wage increases or where some firms have granted increases and others have unsettled wage negotiations, OPA will consult with industry advisory committees as to the most appropriate time to appraise the need for price relief.

Forthcoming Meetings

March 8—Canners League of California, Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

March 18-20—Institute of Food Technologists, Sixth Conference, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

March 27-31—The Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Fifth Annual Convention, Park Ave. Armory, New York, N. Y.

April 2-5—Packaging Exposition of 1946, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

April 11—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

June 3—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Traverse City.

Bowles Given Authority over All Food Pricing and Subsidies

Chester Bowles, in his new position as Director of Economic Stabilization has been given complete authority by President Truman for the over-all formulation of policy regarding allocations, inventory controls, agricultural prices and subsidies. Under an executive order issued by the President on Monday, Mr. Bowles is placed administratively under the nominal supervision of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, headed by John W. Snyder, although in effect, the Office of Economic Stabilization actually will operate as an autonomous agency.

Mr. Bowles, in his new position, will be responsible for making the broad policies affecting the Civilian Production Administration, the Wage Stabilization Board, the Office of Price Administration, and certain functions of the Department of Agriculture.

Directives, decisions and policies issued by OES will be addressed to the President and are not subject to clearance or approval by OWMR. As an administrative procedure, the transmission to the President will be handled by OWMR. Mr. Bowles therefore will be in a position to insure that support for OPA's pricing policies will be given by CPA and USDA.

The executive order establishing the Office of Economic Stabilization also recreates the Economic Stabilization Board with Mr. Bowles as chairman, and adds two representatives each of labor, management and agriculture to the former membership. The new members will be appointed in the near future by President Truman.

USES Takes Action to Help Canners Recruit Needed Labor

Recognizing that canner and food processor labor recruitment problems again will be difficult this year since prisoners of war and an adequate number of foreign workers will not be available, the U. S. Employment Service has instructed each of its regional directors to designate a member of his staff to review the problems and determine the action necessary to recruit local and migratory labor. Acting in a liaison capacity between employers and employees, USES will place responsibility for recruitment activities at local and State levels.

In addition, USES is developing an employment agreement to provide for the payment, by the employer, of the worker's transportation to the job, and for his return transportation to the place of recruitment upon the worker's fulfillment of the agreement. The agreement also will provide the worker with a minimum guaranteed period of employment. USES believes that such an agreement will attract a better class of workers, decrease plant turnovers and misunderstandings, and increase the total period of employment for individual workers.

The transportation, housing, and feeding of workers, USES points out, are factors that influence successful recruitment. In the case of transportation, the employment service believes there will be more common carrier facilities available than during the war years but fewer motor cars.

Details of the USES agreement will be published in the *LETTER* when the terms of the agreement are announced and specific information also will be available at the local offices of the USES at that time.

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of sweet corn in canners' hands on February 1, 1946, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 6,695,809 actual cases, equivalent to 6,321,000 cases basis No. 2's, as compared with 3,710,000 cases basis No. 2's on February 1, 1945, and with 9,793,926 actual cases on January 1, 1946.

Shipments by canners in January, 1946, were 3,008,117 actual cases equivalent to 2,957,000 cases basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1945, to February 1, 1946, amounted to 21,205,000 cases, basis No. 2's, or about 46 percent more than were shipped in a comparable period during the last marketing season.

The following table showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and the January, 1946, shipments, in actual cases, is based on reports from the canners who packed about 84 percent of the sweet corn, together with estimates for those not reporting.

SUPPLY, STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)			
	1944-45	1945-46	
	Cases	Cases	
Civilian carryover stocks,			
Aug. 1.....	400,000	100,000	
Pack.....	25,080,100	28,236,900	
Total supply.....	25,480,100	28,336,900	
Government purchases.....	7,160,000	*750,000	
Civilian supply.....	18,320,100	27,586,900	
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1....	3,710,000	6,321,000	
Civilian shipments during			
Jan.....	1,416,000	2,957,000	
Civilian shipments Aug. 1-			
Feb. 1.....	14,619,100	21,265,000	

* Estimated government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY AREAS (ACTUAL CASES)

Areas	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 1, 1946	Jan., 1946
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Eastern States:			
Cream style:			
White.....	190,527	92,309	98,218
Golden.....	823,961	547,195	276,766
Whole grain:			
Golden.....	533,204	328,941	204,263
White.....	81,691	42,065	39,596
Western States:			
Cream style:			
White.....	1,182,152	737,875	444,277
Golden.....	2,964,220	2,090,802	873,418
Whole grain:			
Golden.....	3,920,903	2,815,124	1,105,779
White.....	97,268	41,468	55,800
Total Eastern.....	1,629,383	1,010,540	618,843
Total Western.....	8,164,543	5,085,269	2,470,274
Total U. S.....	9,793,926	6,095,809	3,098,117

Clague Joins Maxson Staff

Dr. John Albert Clague, a specialist in the field of food research and a former member of the Washington Research Laboratory staff of the National Canners Association, has been appointed chief food technologist of Maxson Food Systems, a division of The W. L. Maxson Corporation. His new headquarters will be at the company's production plant at Queens Village, N. Y.

During the war Dr. Clague served as assistant to the officer in charge of the subsistence division of the bureau of supplies and accounts in the navy.

Dr. Clague received the degree of B.S. from the University of Washington in 1920, majoring in chemistry, fisheries and bacteriology. He joined the faculty of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College in 1931 as a food research assistant where he received the degrees of M.S. and Ph.D. He was appointed assistant professor of food technology in 1937, remaining in

that capacity until 1940 when he went to Washington for the National Canners Association.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, canned tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands February 1, 1946, were 4,569,818 actual cases, equivalent to 5,273,000 cases, basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with January 1, 1946, civilian stocks of 6,460,368 actual cases or 7,432,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments during January, 1946, totaled 1,800,550 actual cases, equivalent to 2,159,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1945, to February 1, 1946, of the current marketing season totaled 23,136,000 cases, basis No. 2's, or slightly more than double the civilian shipments during the corresponding period of the 1944-45 marketing season.

Details as to supplies, stocks, and shipments, as compiled from reports from canners who packed about 85 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are described in the tables shown below:

SUPPLY, STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)			
	1944-45	1945-46	
	Cases	Cases	
Civilian carryover stocks,			
Aug. 1.....	200,000	200,000	
Pack.....	30,809,000	28,380,000	
Total supply.....	31,009,000	28,580,000	
Government purchases.....	14,000,000	*180,000	
Civilian supply.....	17,009,000	28,400,000	
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1....	5,369,000	5,273,000	
Civilian shipments, Aug. 1-			
Feb. 1.....	11,640,000	23,136,000	

* Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

SUPPLY, STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)			
	1944-45	1945-46	
	Cases	Cases	
Civilian carryover stocks,			
Aug. 1.....	200,000	200,000	
Pack.....	30,809,000	28,380,000	
Total supply.....	31,009,000	28,580,000	
Government purchases.....	14,000,000	*180,000	
Civilian supply.....	17,009,000	28,400,000	
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1....	5,369,000	5,273,000	
Civilian shipments, Aug. 1-			
Feb. 1.....	11,640,000	23,136,000	

* Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY CAN SIZES (ACTUAL CASES)					
Sizes	Cans per case	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipment	
		Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 1, 1946	Jan., 1946	Feb., 1946
		Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
No. 300.....	48	45	914	8-860	
No. 1 tall....	48	2,021	22	1,999	
No. 303 cyl..	24	44	1,310	8-1,266	
No. 2.....	24	2,844,362	1,984,647	859,715	
No. 2 cyl....	24	636	1	635	
No. 3 cyl....	12	2,770,533	1,910,280	860,253	
No. 10.....	6	756,695	622,711	133,984	
Misc. tin....		12,750	15	12,744	
Glass.....		73,273	49,918	23,355	
Total (actual cases).....		6,460,368	4,569,818	1,800,550	
Total (basis 24/2's).....		7,432,000	5,273,000	2,159,000	

* Minus shipments shown for No. 300 and No. 303 cylinder cans arise because one packer reported larger stocks of these can sizes on February 1 than a month earlier.

Frozen Fish Inventories Are Still above Average Holdings

Inventories of frozen fish in freezers and cold storage establishments throughout the country are still abnormally high, totaling about 115 million pounds on February 1, or 47 percent above average holdings for this season, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, reported this week.

Although stocks of frozen fish are less than holdings a month earlier, they are 36 million pounds larger than on February 1, 1944, Dr. Gabrielson said. Inventories of frozen seafoods normally are reduced sharply between December first and the opening of the spring fishing season, but this year withdrawals are being made at a considerably lower rate than in 1944.

Dr. Gabrielson said that unless withdrawals are accelerated, the fishing industry will begin its new production season this spring with a carryover of at least 50 to 60 million pounds of frozen fish.

Scattered reports reaching the Fish and Wildlife Service since February 1 indicate that fish are still moving slowly, despite the fact that the large Boston trawlers have been tied up as a result of a labor disagreement since the first of the year.

Fishery products now in freezers and cold storage establishments include 86 million pounds of salt water fish, 11 million pounds of lake and river fish, and 18 million pounds of shellfish. Frozen fillets of cod, haddock, rosefish, flounders, mackerel, and a few other species account for about 22 percent of the total holdings.

Work on Labor Recruitment

Chairman John F. McGovern, of the Association's Manpower Committee devoted the week of February 18 to work in Washington in connection with the United States Employment Service's labor recruitment program, the Department of Agriculture's labor supply program, and the problem of securing removal of the Mexican ban on the use of her nationals in eight black-listed States. In addition to the work of the Committee Chairman, the Association continues to maintain contact with the various government agencies in an endeavor to insure the industry the necessary facilities and equipment for housing and feeding workers during the coming harvesting and processing season.

Recently, State and local associations were asked to furnish the Association with statements of the housing and

feeding equipment that will be required in their respective areas. Returns are coming in from this request and with the use of such information it is hoped that early assurances can be secured from government sources that all necessary facilities will be available.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands, February 1, 1946, totaled 5,013,912 actual cases equivalent to 5,165,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with February 1, 1945, stocks of 2,647,000 cases basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments of canned peas during January, 1946, were 2,166,676 actual cases, equivalent to 2,246,000 cases basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments of canned peas in January, 1946, were 874,000 cases basis No. 2's.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who packed about 85 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

	1944-45		1945-46	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Carryover Stocks June 1.	700,000	131,000		
Pack.....	31,324,000	39,649,000		
Total supply.....	32,224,000	39,780,000		
Government purchases.....	12,577,000	13,820,000		
Civilian supply.....	19,647,000	35,960,000		
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1....	2,647,000	5,165,000		
Shipments during Jan....	874,000	2,246,000		
Shipments June 1-Feb. 1.	17,000,000	39,795,000		

* Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY AREAS (ACTUAL CASES)

Areas	Stocks		Shipments	
	Dec. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946	during Dec. 1945	
New York and Maine				
Alaska.....	430	362	68	
Sweets.....	447,193	346,432	100,761	
Mid-Atlantic				
Alaska.....	115,207	63,930	51,277	
Sweets.....	104,638	72,849	31,780	
Mid-West				
Alaska.....	1,805,175	1,264,319	540,856	
Sweets.....	2,579,970	1,857,543	722,427	
Western				
Alaska.....	97,553	51,784	45,760	
Sweets.....	2,030,422	1,356,693	673,729	
Total U. S.				
Alaska.....	2,018,365	1,380,305	637,970	
Sweets.....	5,162,223	3,633,517	1,528,706	

Norwegian Sardine Ceilings

Maximum prices have been established for importers' sales of Norwegian Brisling sardines packed in refined herring oil, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action, taken through the issuance of Order 362 to Order 38 to the Maximum Import Price Regulation, effective Feb-

ruary 5, establishes the following prices per case 100/3 1/4-oz. cans for all importers, subject to adjustment for duty, ex-dock or warehouse United States point of entry.

Aluminum containers—wholesalers and chain stores, \$17.37; independent retailers, \$18.29; and industrial and institutional users, \$19.06.

Tin containers—wholesalers and chain stores, \$16.43; independent retailers, \$17.30; and industrial and institutional users, \$18.03.

Ceilings for Frozen White Sea Bass Are Increased by OPA

Processors' maximum prices for frozen dressed white sea bass have been increased 3 1/4 cents a pound—from the former 20 cents to 23 1/4 cents—the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action, effective February 6, through the issuance of Amendment 16 to Maximum Price Regulation 579, also establishes a processors' ceiling price of 41 cents a pound for skin-on frozen white sea bass fillets, and 47 1/2 cents a pound for skinless frozen fillets of this species. These prices replace the old processors' ceiling of 38 cents a pound for all frozen white sea bass fillets.

The amendment also establishes dollar-and-cent processors' and distributors' ceiling prices for the first time for frozen round, drawn and steaked white sea bass, and for the dressed fish from which the collar bone has been removed.

Death Takes Wisconsin Canner

Dr. F. T. Clark, president of the Waupun Canning Company died suddenly February 23 as the result of a heart attack. The funeral was held February 26, at two p.m. from the Union Congregational Church at Waupun.

Dr. Clark continued his practice of medicine up to the time of his death although he had been a director of the Waupun Canning Company since 1914 and had served as President of the company since 1919.

He was active in affairs of both the Wisconsin Canners Association and the National Canners Association. He served as a director of the State association in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925, as treasurer in 1922, and as president in 1924. In the National Canners Association, he served as director in 1937 and 1938. He also was a member of the Old Guard Society.

Dr. Clark is survived by his widow and two married daughters.

U. S. Merchandise Exports to Exceed 1945 Annual Rate

Exports of merchandise from the United States during the calendar year 1946, including UNRRA shipments and goods financed by loans, will probably exceed by a substantial margin the annual rate of \$7,300,000,000 recorded in the final quarter of 1945, according to the Department of Commerce. It is not expected that this foreign demand will seriously impinge upon supplies for domestic consumption although, in some instances it will create an allocation problem for manufacturers or the Government, it was said.

An expected increase in imports into the United States from the \$4,100,000,000 recorded in 1945 will be offset by a decline in American Government military expenditures abroad. The anticipated export surplus will have to be financed largely through use of accumulated foreign gold and dollar reserves and through loans by the United States, the Commerce Department states.

Gold and dollar holdings by foreign countries are now very large and aggregate about \$16,000,000,000 of gold and \$7,000,000,000 of short-term dollar balances, it was announced. In view of the uneven distribution of these assets and their importance as reserves for monetary purposes and for future contingencies, commerce officials said that, on balance, no great part is likely to be drawn upon in the near future. About \$3,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 is probably the maximum estimate of the amount of dollar exchange that could be drawn from these sources during the entire reconstruction period without causing foreign countries to adhere to commercial and exchange restrictions contrary to the basic objectives of United States foreign economic policy, the Commerce Department reported.

Direct Seeding of Tomatoes

Direct seeding where earliness is not a prime requisite, can be safely recommended in preference to the transplanting of home-grown or southern-grown plants, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames reports.

In direct seeding experiments of the Rutgers variety, about two-thirds of an acre was direct-seeded on April 15 in rows 4 feet apart. The seed was treated with copper oxide before planting.

The weather, after sowing, was unfavorable for germination as the soil was too cold and wet. Seedlings did not appear above ground until about the middle of May. They were of poor

color and stunted for about a month because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Plants were thinned to 4 feet apart in the row on June 15. Fruiting was delayed about 2 weeks because of cool weather, but the yield by September 20 was very good.

Grades for Fresh Shelled Peas

United States standards for fresh shelled peas for canning or freezing have been established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, effective January 15, 1946. Information relating to and copies of these standards may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

N.C.A. to Furnish Speakers at Canners League Meeting

Fred A. Stare, president of the National Canners Association; Katherine R. Smith, of the Home Economics Division, and Happer Payne, director of the Labeling Division, will participate in the annual meeting of the Canners League of California at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, March 8.

Mr. Stare will deliver the chief address at the evening session of the League and will review some of the proceedings at the recent national convention at Atlantic City.

Miss Smith will describe the work of the Home Economics Division at the afternoon sessions and also will speak to the women guests of the meeting at a special luncheon. Miss Smith also is scheduled to make a ten-minute talk to the San Francisco Advertising Club on March 5 and will appear on radio broadcasts during her stay in California.

Mr. Payne will participate in the sample fruit-cutting with which the Canners League meeting will open and will show samples of the objective tests for informative labeling terminology now being conducted under the sponsorship of the Association's Labeling Committee.

Chief speaker at the luncheon meeting of the League will be Dr. M. K. Bennett, Director of Food Research, Stanford University, whose subject will be the "European Food Situation," and in the afternoon, California canners will hear about the Government's 1946 program with addresses by E. A. Meyer of the Department of Agriculture and Charles Carry of the Office of Price Administration.

Tri-State Canners Sanitation Meeting; Fieldmen's School

Through the cooperation of the National Canners Association and the University of Maryland, a sanitation conference and a canners' and fieldmen's school was held February 20, 21, and 22 at College Park, Md. The programs for these two conferences follow:

February 20—"Panel Discussion on Canning Plant Sanitation Problems," Discussion Leader, Dr. O. N. Allen, University of Maryland; "Plant Sanitation," N. H. Sanborn, National Canners Association; "How we solved our problems," Dr. W. B. Clarke, Crosse and Blackwell, Jack Goldsmith, John H. Dulany and Son, Maurice Siegel, Strasburger and Siegel, H. A. Hunter, Thomas and Co., S. W. Arenson, Doughnut Corp. of America; "How to Clean Factory Equipment," Dr. C. W. Bohrer, National Canners Association; "How can Improved Engineering Design of Equipment Aid in Plant Sanitation?" G. J. Burkhardt, University of Maryland. Chairman of the meeting, Dr. W. B. Kemp, Director, Maryland Experiment Station. Welcome by Dr. T. B. Symons.

February 21—"Insect Control in the Canning Plant," Dr. E. N. Cory, University of Maryland; "Rodent Control in and around Food Plants," John Hamlett, Fish and Wildlife Service; "Sanitary Engineering Aspects of Food Plant Operation," Dr. F. A. Korff, Baltimore City Health Department; "Panel Discussion on Food Plant Engineering Problems," Ralph S. Brown, Brown Canning Co., Lt. Col. M. M. Miller, Milk Sanitarian, U. S. Public Health Service, Jack Goldsmith, John H. Dulany and Son—Discussion Leader, G. J. Burkhardt, University of Maryland; "Canning Factory Wastes and Methods of Disposal," N. H. Sanborn, National Canners Association. Chairmen, Robert W. Phillips, President, and Frank M. Shook, Treasurer, Tri-State Packers' Association.

Fieldmen's School

February 22—"Pea Seed Treatment," Dr. C. E. Cox, University of Maryland; "Pea Aphid Control Program for 1946," Dr. L. P. Dittman, University of Maryland; "Influence of Delayed Harvesting on Yield and Quality of Peas and Lima Beans," Dr. A. Kramer, University of Maryland; "Influence of Dates of Planting and Rates of Seeding on Yield of Lima Beans," Dr. C. H. Mahoney, University of Maryland; "Holding Lima Beans by Brining," Dr. E. P. Walls, University of Maryland; "Special Pre-Treatments of Raw Products Prior to Processing to Conserve Quality," Dr. L. E. Scott, University of Maryland; "Recommended Practices in Tomato Growing," Dr. D. R. Porter, Campbell Soup Co.; "Relation of Quality in Canned Snap Beans to Food and Drug Standards," Mr. Maurice Siegel, Strasburger and Siegel; "Relationship

of Tomato Color at Harvest to the Quality of the Canned Product," Dr. A. Kramer, University of Maryland; "Tomato Fertilization—Five Years' Experimental Results," Dr. C. H. Mahoney, University of Maryland; "Influence of Harvesting Dates on Yield and Quality of Sweet Corn," Dr. A. Kramer, University of Maryland; "Cutting bee" and demonstrations on sweet corn—"Sweet corn cut-off records and display of canned samples," Horticultural staff, University of Maryland; "Recommended Varieties of Sweet Corn for Maryland," Dr. R. G. Rothgeb, University of Maryland; "Demonstration of Succulometer," Dr. A. Kramer, University of Maryland.

Stokely-Van Camp Is Creating Subsidiary for Foreign Trade

Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., is creating a new subsidiary to handle foreign orders for the company's line of food products. W. B. Stokely, Jr., president, has announced. The new export subsidiary, which is being organized under Indiana laws, will be known as Stokely-Van Camp Corp., and will have its principal offices in Indianapolis with branches in Washington, D. C., and Oakland, Calif.

Besides handling the export business of Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., the new subsidiary will also handle the export sales of the company's Canadian organization, Stokely-Van Camp of Canada, Ltd., at Essex, Ont., which operates three plants in Canada. The export corporation also will act as agent for other food companies, Mr. Stokely stated, and will purchase and sell food for export for its own account.

Vegetable Seed Treatment

The results of experiments begun about five years ago to determine which of the available seed-treatment materials are most beneficial in preventing seed decay of the principal vegetable crops grown in various localities in Florida are contained in Bulletin 413, published by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville. Title of the bulletin is "Dust Treatment of Vegetable Seed." The crops studied included lima beans, snap beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, English peas, peppers, spinach, sweet corn, and tomatoes.

In these tests no treatment material or dosage always proved beneficial with all varieties and all seed lots under all conditions, variations being due, apparently to such factors as viability, soil temperature and soil moisture, and amount of undecomposed organic matter. It is pointed out in the bulletin

that the results of the tests clearly demonstrated that seed treatments provide little protection against post-emergence damping off, even though they are very satisfactory in preventing seed decay.

Sanitation Conference Is Held by New Jersey Cannery Group

A conference on canning plant sanitation problems, sponsored by the New Jersey Cannery Association, was held at Bridgeton, N. J., February 19. The program follows:

"Canning Plant Sanitation Problems," by N. H. Sanborn, N.C.A.; "Cleaning and Sanitizing," by C. W. Bohrer, N.C.A.; "Insect Control in Food Plants and Use of D.D.T.," by Gilbert S. Goldhammer, Food and Drug Administration; "Industrial Hygiene," by Jack C. Radcliffe, Chief, N. J. Bureau of Industrial Hygiene; and "Canning Plant Sanitation," by W. W. Scofield, Chief, N. J. Bureau of Food and Drugs and Milton Ruth, N. J. Bureau of Food and Drugs.

Surplus Canned Food Sales

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that its sales of government-owned food during the month of January totaled \$8,760,840. This compares with the December, 1945, sales figure of \$9,061,301, and brings the Department's disposal of food and agricultural products since May 1, 1944, up to \$77,591,225.

Fruits and vegetables, consisting primarily of canned pineapple and pineapple juice declared surplus, returning a total of \$4,680,878, accounted for 53 percent of all January disposals. Fruit and vegetable sales in December returned only \$137,941.

Hormone Sprays for Pears

Following the wide use of hormone sprays to reduce losses from premature dropping of pear fruits grown on the Pacific Coast, additional experiments were conducted by the California College of Agriculture in cooperation with the Cannery League of California and the National Cannery Association, to determine what bearing hormone sprays might have on the keeping quality of pears. The results of these experiments are reported in Bulletin 692, entitled "Hormone Sprays and Their Effect Upon the Keeping Quality of Bartlett Pears," published by the California Agricultural Experiment Station at Berkeley.

Poll on Extension of OPA

Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., is polling its membership to determine food processors' views with regard to extension of the Price Control Act for another year from June 30, it was announced this week.

GMA is also seeking suggestions on changes which processors feel should be incorporated in legislation extending the life of OPA, and is asking member-companies for a frank expression of opinion on OPA operations.

Weed Control Paper Available

The Association has mimeographed copies of the complete address on "New Methods of Weed Control in Canning Crops" given by L. W. Kephart of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Raw Products Conference at Atlantic City, February 6. At the time of the conference, a brief summary only was available. Members wishing copies of the complete statement for their fieldmen may obtain them by writing the Association's Raw Products Research Bureau at the N.C.A. Washington office.

Rogers Gets New Position

Hatton B. Rogers, Jr., who for the past three years has been connected with the Army Quartermaster Corps Subsistence Research and Development Laboratory at Chicago, has joined the supervisory staff of the Phillips Packing Company, Inc., at Cambridge, Md. Prior to joining the Army, Mr. Rogers was connected with the staff of the Washington Research Laboratory of the National Cannery Association.

Yocom Accepts New Post

Ray A. Yocom has been named supervisory manager of all Reid, Murdoch and Company canning plants where Monarch brand items are packed. For the past 17 years Mr. Yocom served as manager of the company's plant at Salem, Ore. His new headquarters will be the Reid, Murdoch plant at Chicago. Mr. Yocom is a former president of the Northwest Cannery Association.

Correction

In a report of the President's price stabilization policy in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the base period applicable to the canning industry as determined by the Office of Price Administration was incorrectly listed as 1939-1941. The base period used by OPA is 1940-1941 and not as stated in the report mentioned above.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

The Pepper bill (see page 113 for a full report), extension of subsidies until June 30, 1946, hearings on fisheries, a proposal to amend the Social Security Act, appropriations for an extended school lunch program, and a number of other legislative actions of interest to canners are summarized below.

Subsidy Extended to July 1

Legislation that would extend the subsidy program on processed vegetables until July 1 of this year was passed by the Senate on February 27. The present subsidy applies only to products processed prior to January 1 and sold before the end of the fiscal year. The Senate, by adopting an amendment proposed by its Committee on Banking and Currency to a House resolution dealing with tin ores and concentrates, also would extend the subsidy on flaxseed until July 1, increase the amount allowed for meat subsidies by \$125,000,000 and for flour by \$25,000,000, and permit an increase in the sugar subsidy of about \$25,000,000.

In increasing the amount permitted for the sugar subsidy, the Senate would allow continuance of the subsidy beyond July 1 and through the year 1946. In the case of the other subsidies, the proposed changes would terminate, along with the basic programs, on June 30, 1946. The resolution has been returned to the House for action on the Senate changes.

Would Ban BAE Social Studies

The conducting of social studies by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture would be prohibited by legislation contained in the annual Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill reported to the House on February 27. The bill, as recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, would provide for direct appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, of \$573,504,949, a sum \$15,715,623 below the budget estimate and \$31,616,336 less than the direct appropriation for the current year.

In connection with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops, the Committee disallowed a proposed budget increase of \$25,000 for studies of virus diseases of western stone fruits and \$52,000 to investigate the suitability of various types of cargo and transit service but allowed the budget increase of \$27,500 for studies of the "quick decline" dis-

ease "now seriously threatening the citrus-growing industry." The Committee approved an increase of \$23,300 above budget estimates for additional investigations on handling storage, pre-cooling, and shipping fruits and vegetables from the Rio Grande and Salt River Valleys, and of \$20,000 for research on the phony peach disease at Fort Valley, Georgia.

School Lunch Bill in Conference

The House on February 27 disagreed to the Senate amendments to the school lunch bill and thus placed the conflicting actions before a joint conference committee. The measure, as passed by the House on February 21, would authorize a total appropriation of \$50,000,000 annually for carrying on a permanent program of Federal assistance to the States in the serving of school lunches. Under the House bill the funds would be limited to the purchase of foods. The Senate version, passed on February 26, would authorize appropriations totaling \$65,000,000. Of this amount, \$15,000,000 would be for training personnel and equipping lunch rooms. Both bills call for the States to match Federal contributions, however, the rate of increase in the amounts to be contributed by the States varies in the two bills.

Marketing Agreement Act

Representative Flannagan of Virginia has introduced a bill (H. R. 5496) to strengthen and expand the Marketing Agreement Act "as a further safeguard to orderly marketing and farm prices." The bill has two major objectives: (1) to clarify and strengthen existing law so as to provide for marketing agreements and orders that would establish and maintain minimum standards of quality and maturity and inspection requirements of agricultural commodities and their products at all times if such action is in the public interest, and (2) to provide a method for making the act applicable to other agricultural commodities which are now excluded from the act.

"It is in the public interest to keep off the interstate market at all times immature or low quality fruits, vegetables and other agricultural commodities," Flannagan said, "even though at a particular time the price of the commodity may be at or above parity. The farmer is thereby protected from unfair competition from culls and immature products and the consumer obtains a better product."

Farm Credit Bill Approved

The House Committee on Agriculture on Thursday approved H. R. 2239, a bill introduced by Representative Cooley of North Carolina to simplify and improve

credit services for farmers. The bill was approved by the Committee in the last Congress, but died in the House after a strongly worded minority report by the Committee.

Social Security Amendment

Representative Outland of California has introduced a bill (H. R. 5592) to amend the Social Security Act by repealing present exemptions to employees of agricultural processing firms. The measure would have the exemptions apply only to farming and related activities. The bill has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee, which is now holding hearings on the revisions of Titles I and II of the Social Security Act.

House Fisheries Hearings

Although it had no legislative proposals before it, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings February 26, 27, and 28 on frozen fish imports, stocks on hand, and price ceilings. Representatives of the fresh and frozen fish industries and of the National Shrimp Canners Association voiced their opposition to a continuation of price ceilings on fish while representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Price Administration stated that ceilings should be maintained until supply and demand come into balance. Labor representatives of East coast fishery unions also approved a continuation of price control. Both West Coast and East Coast labor union representatives testified against lowering import duties on fish.

Meat Canner Dies

John M. Clair, former general manager and chief executive officer of the Republic Foods Products Company since 1923, died in a Chicago hospital February 19. He was widely known in the meat canning industry.

Counsel Associate Dies

Edward G. Jennings, associate on the staff of the Association's counsel, Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, died suddenly on February 24. Mr. Jennings, who was well known to the N.C.A. canner-membership, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School and was a professor of law at the University of Iowa and the University of Minnesota. He was employed also by the Department of Justice prior to joining the Covington firm. Mr. Jennings is survived by his widow, two children and his mother.

SALMON TRAP DECISION

Is Expected Early Next Week, States the Department of Interior

An answer on whether proposals limiting the number of trapsites per company would be placed in the Alaska Fishing Regulations this year was promised to the salmon industry early next week by Warner Gardner, Acting Under Secretary of Interior, when canners stated at hearings late last week that they have made large commitments and must have an answer in order to decide whether or not they will pack this season.

The proposed amendments to the Regulations would limit the number of trapsites owned by a salmon cannery to 20 sites this season and to ten by 1950, and outlined a formula for the sale of traps above that number.

Industry representatives challenged the authority of the Department of Interior to issue regulations based on economics rather than conservation. They stated these proposals would result in a re-shift in ownership and would add one more factor the canners must deal with in moving salmon from the water to the can.

Detailed information was presented by the canners demonstrating the necessity of traps in maintaining volume in cannery operations, the expensiveness and the special techniques and equipment required for developing and maintaining trapsites, indications of the investments dependent upon these trapsites and some of the over-all problems which will be emphasized on re-shifting ownership of trapsites at this time.

Representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs supported the proposals but Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, stated he was opposed to the proposals as they do not pertain to conservation and would be difficult to enforce with his present limited staff.

NEW M-81

(Concluded from page 113)

packing quotas and priority ratings.

In addition to establishing packing quotas for a number of canned foods, an additional restrictive clause is inserted which states that from March 1 to September 30, 1946, no packer may use or accept delivery in any calendar month or order for delivery in any calendar month, more cans for a product with a packing quota than 10 percent of his 1946 quota for that product. The limitation does not apply to canners whose total use of cans in 1946

does not exceed one carload nor does it require canners to accept deliveries of cans in less than carload lots.

The order provides that where a packing quota has been established for a particular product any packer who did not pack that product during the base period stated may continue to pack it until March 15 without regard to the packing quota. After that date the canner must apply in writing to CPA for a quota for the item.

The amendment also specifies that whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to the order, the packer may continue to pack that product in any can which was permitted under the previous order if the can, or the tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate incorporated in it, was in his inventory, in the inventory of the can manufacturer, or in process or in inventory at a tin mill for the account of the can manufacturer on the date of the amendment. The order further states that a packer must accept and use all outdated cans before using any additional cans permitted him under the new specification.

Among the canned fruit items placed back under packing quotas are: Apple butter, apple juice, bananas, cherry juice, currants, dehydrated fruits, frozen fruits in bulk sizes, grapes, jams, jellies, marmalades and preserves, lemon juice, lime juice, nectars, papayas and papaya juice, prunes dried in syrup, prune juice, and quinces.

Canned vegetable products given quotas include: Artichokes, dried beans, dried beans with tomato sauce, beans and bamboo sprouts, broccoli, brussel

sprouts, carrot juice, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, celery juice, chard, chili sauce, chow chow, dehydrated vegetables and soups, frozen vegetables in bulk sizes, hominy, lentils, mixed vegetables, mushrooms, okra, onions, peas and carrots, pickles, sweet potatoes, pumpkin and squash, rhubarb, sauerkraut, sauerkraut juice, all canned soups except those made from fresh vegetables, asparagus, peas, spinach, tomatoes and mushrooms, succotash, tomatoes and okra, and turnips.

Canned fish items given quotas include: Codfish cakes, crawfish, eels, finnan haddie, ground fish, lobsters,

Canned meat and meat products having packing quotas are: Bacon, brains, chili con carne without beans, corned beef hash, hamburger, hams, meat and gravy including goulash, mentonif, pickled pigs feet, pork and soya links, bulk sausage, sausage in cases, scrap-ple, stews, tamales and tripe.

Canned poultry and poultry products now under quotas include: Chicken and veal with noodles, chicken a la king, enchiladas, turkey or chicken, and poultry spread.

Canned miscellaneous food products under quotas are as follows: Bakery products containing more than 12 percent moisture, cereal for export only, chop suey, chow mein, shredded coconut, liquid extracts and flavorings, lima bean loaf, lobster newburg, macaroni with cheese or tomato sauce, liquid edible oils, paste and condiments, peanut butter and other nut butters, ravioli, soda fountain fruit and other acid syrups, spaghetti in sauce, special dietary foods, chocolate syrup, malt syrup, and yeast.

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CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION

PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Conservation Order M-81 as Amended
March 1, 1946]

CANS

Section 3270.31 Conservation Order M-81 is amended to read as follows:

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of materials entering into the manufacture of cans for defense, for private account and for export, and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

§ 3270.31 Conservation Order M-81—

(a) *What this order does.* This order establishes the sequence of manufacture and delivery, and limits the use of cans made of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate. The order lists in Schedule I the only products which may be packed in tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate cans. Certain exceptions are stated in paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k).

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Can" means any unused container made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate, which is suitable for packing any product. The term includes any container which has a closure or fitting, made in whole or in part of tinplate, terneplate or blackplate, but does not include a glass container having such a closure or fitting. The term does not include fluid milk shipping containers.

(2) "Tinplate" means steel sheets coated with tin (including primes and seconds) and includes (i) electrolytic tinplate in which the tin coating is applied by electrolytic deposition, and (ii) hot dipped tinplate in which the tin coatings are applied by immersion in molten tin. The term includes hot dipped tinplate waste-waste, but not electrolytic tinplate waste-waste or tinplate waste.

(3) "Terneplate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal (including primes and seconds). The term does not include terneplate waste-waste or terneplate waste. "Terne metal" means the lead-tin alloy used as the coating for terneplate but does not include lead recovered from secondary sources which contains not more than 2½ percent residual tin.

(4) "SCMT" means special coated manufacturers' terneplate.

(5) "Waste" means scrap tinplate and terneplate (including strips and circles) produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing cans and tinplate and terneplate strips produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing tinplate and terneplate. The term also includes tinplate and terneplate parts recovered from used cans.

(6) "Waste-waste" means hot dipped or electrolytic tin-coated steel sheets or

steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes or seconds.

(7) "Blackplate" means steel sheets (other than tinplate or terneplate) 29 gauge or lighter. The term includes "blackplate rejects", chemically treated blackplate (CTB), electrolytic tinplate waste-waste, terneplate waste-waste, tinplate waste, and terneplate waste. The term does not include hot dipped tinplate waste-waste.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN MANUFACTURERS

(c) *General restrictions on sale, manufacture and delivery.* No person shall sell, manufacture or deliver any cans which he knows, or has reason to believe, will be accepted or used in violation of any provision of this order.

(d) *Manufacturing and delivery preferences for certain types of cans.* (1) Can manufacturers must disregard preference ratings (except AAA) in accepting and filling orders for cans.

(2) Every can manufacturer must regard each of his requirements contracts as an order calling for delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be requested under the contract, based on past experience under the same or similar contracts. (A "requirements contract" is a contract under which a purchaser of cans agrees to buy his entire requirements of cans from a certain can manufacturer for a stated period without specifying the delivery dates on which the cans will be required or the quantities which will be required.) So far as practicable every can manufacturer shall schedule his operations (including his ordering of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate) so as to permit delivery of cans in the quantities and at the times he reasonably anticipates will be requested. Where he is unable to schedule all orders for cans for delivery at the time he anticipates will be requested, he should schedule his operations and select the orders to be placed in his production schedule according to the following preference:

(i) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter A in Column 2 of Schedule I, or cans for home canning made under paragraph (j).

(ii) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter B in Column 2 of Schedule I.

(iii) Anticipated requirements for cans to pack products designated with the letter C in Column 2 of Schedule I.

(3) A can manufacturer must not wait until he receives actual delivery orders under his requirements contracts before giving those contracts the preferential treatment described in paragraph (d).

(2). Also he must not fill any orders for cans with lower preference designations if by doing so he will make himself unable to meet deliveries which he

reasonably anticipates will be requested for cans with a higher preference.

(e) *Completion and sale of outdated cans.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this order, a can manufacturer must continue to sell, make and deliver cans for that product (subject to the preferences of paragraph (d)) in accordance with the former specifications and must not make any cans conforming to the new specifications as long as there is available to him tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate which was intended for use under the former specifications, and which was in process at the tin mill or in its inventory for his account, or in his own inventory on the date of the change.

(f) *Certificate for deliveries of cans.* No can manufacturer shall sell, make or deliver any cans unless he has received from the purchaser after March 1, 1946, a certificate signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7. This certificate shall be in substantially the following form and once filed by a purchaser with a supplier, covers all future deliveries from the supplier to that purchaser:

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-81 of the Civilian Production Administration, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the use of the cans by the undersigned, will be in compliance with that order.

The standard certificate described in Priorities Regulation 7 may not be used in place of this certificate. Any person who has given a certificate under this order before March 1, 1946, need not file a new certificate until March 14, 1946.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN USERS

(g) *General restrictions on use of cans.* No person may use a tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate can for any purpose other than for packing the products listed in Schedule I in accordance with the packing quotas, size and material limitations set forth in that schedule. The only exceptions to this rule are set forth in paragraphs (h) through (k).

(h) *Exception for small users.* Any person whose total use of cans for packing in any calendar year requires less than 250 base boxes of tinplate and terneplate may use cans with the soldered parts made from 0.25 electrolytic tinplate for packing any food product, except animal food (see paragraph (i)). Such small users are exempt from packing quotas for tinplate or terneplate cans.

(i) *Exception for persons without quotas.* Where a packing quota is established in Schedule I for a particular product, any person who did not pack that product during the base period stated may continue to pack it until March 14, 1946 without regard to the packing quota. If he wants to pack that product after that date, he must

apply for a quota by filing a letter in duplicate with the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81. This letter should state what product or products he wants to pack and what facilities he has for this purpose. Civilian Production Administration will assign a quota to him on an equitable basis in view of the quotas of other packers in the industry.

(j) *Exception for products which are not to be sold.* Cans may be used to pack any product which is not to be sold in the same or different form, but this does not permit the use of cans contrary to the other provisions of the order for the purpose of advertising or promoting the sale of a product.

As explained in paragraph (d) a can manufacturer shall schedule requirements of cans produced for home canning under this paragraph in accordance with preference "A". Any other cans produced under this paragraph shall be scheduled in accordance with preference "C".

(k) *Exception for cans permitted before an amendment.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this order, any person may pack that product in any can which was permitted before the amendment if the can, or the tinplate, terneplate, or blackplate incorporated in it, was in his inventory, in the inventory of the can manufacturer, or in process or in inventory at a tin mill for the account of the can manufacturer on the date of the amendment. A packer must accept and use (within quota) any outdated cans for any product produced under paragraph (e) which the can manufacturer offers to him before using any cans for that product produced under the new specifications.

(l) *Prohibition against use of tinplate for cans for animal food.* No person shall use cans with any part made of tinplate, tinplate waste-waste, or tinplate waste, for packing any food which is not intended and suitable for human consumption. The use of such cans for animal and pet food is not permitted.

MISCELLANEOUS

(m) *Appeals.* Appeals from this order shall be filed by addressing a letter in triplicate to the Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81. The letter of appeal need not follow any particular form. It should state informally, but completely, the provisions appealed from, the precise relief

desired, the reasons why denial of the appeal would result in undue and excessive hardship, and such other statistical and narrative information as may be pertinent.

(n) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-81.

(o) *Violations.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further delivery of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 1st day of March 1946.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE I

Column 1. Listed products. Listed in this column are the only products, which may be packed in cans. Certain exceptions are stated in paragraphs (h), (i), (j), and (k).

Column 2. Sequence of manufacture and delivery. This column indicates the sequence which a can manufacturer must follow in the manufacture and delivery of cans permitted by this order. (see paragraph (d)).

Column 3. Packing quotas. (a) This column indicates the permitted packing quotas for the respective listed products. The quotas for the respective products are not interchangeable unless so noted. Where the word "unlimited" appears in the column opposite a particular product this means that a packer may use the specified cans in an unlimited quantity to pack that particular product. Where the permitted packing quota is specified as, for example, "100%-1945" this means that the packer's packing quota for the particular product for the calendar year 1945 is 100% of the quantity, by area of measurement of tinplate, terneplate and blackplate used by him for packing the particular product during the base year specified (1945 in the above example). Cans used for packing any product for U. S. Army or Navy use are exempt from the quota restrictions, and, in determining the packing quota for any product, all cans packed for these agencies during the base period specified shall be excluded.

(b) In addition to the general quota restrictions described above, from March 1 to

September 30, 1946, no packer may use or accept delivery in any calendar month, or order for delivery in any calendar month, more cans for a product with a packing quota than 10% of his 1946 quota for that product. This monthly limit does not apply to any person whose total use of cans in 1946 does not exceed one carload. Also it does not require any person to order or accept delivery of cans in less than carload lots.

(c) For products designated with the letter "B" in Column 2 the quota restrictions apply to all cans for that product (including any cans made wholly of blackplate); except that any packer may order, accept delivery of, and use cans made wholly of blackplate in addition to his quota if he notifies the can manufacturer in writing that these additional cans are to be scheduled in accordance with preference "C".

(d) For products designated with the letter "C" in Column 2, the quota restrictions do not apply to cans made wholly of blackplate.

Column 4. Can sizes. This column indicates the permitted sizes of cans, except that any person may use for packing any listed product a can which is larger than the largest listed size for packing that product. Whenever the can size is specified by weight, the weight referred to shall be net weight of the contents of the can. Other can sizes are described in the terminology common to the industry such as "cylinder", "picnic", "oval", "drawn", "tall", "3", "10", "32", etc.

Columns 5 and 6. Can materials. These columns specify the materials permitted for the soldered and nonsoldered parts of the cans for each of the listed products. Any person may also use for packing a listed product blackplate cans or cans with a tin coating lighter than that specified for that product. Hot dipped tinplate waste-waste may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified. Wherever "OTB" (chemically treated blackplate) is specified for food products 0.50 electrolytic tinplate may be substituted where such cans are to be delivered to the Army or the Navy for overseas use; however, where in such cases the cans are to pack listed meat products, 1.25 tinplate may be substituted. Wherever SCMT is specified, 0.25 electrolytic tinplate may be used. When only a figure is given in Column 5 or Column 6, this means that tinplate may be used for the part, and the figure given indicates the maximum weight of tin coating per single base box. Menders arising in the production of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate, which have been hot dipped with a maximum tin coating of 1.25 pounds per base box, may be used wherever 0.50 or heavier tinplate is specified in these columns. Menders arising in the production of 0.25 electrolytic tinplate which have been converted into SCMT may be used wherever 0.35 or heavier tinplate is specified in this order for nonfood cans. When a scored can is used to pack any of the meat products listed in this schedule, 1.25 tinplate may be used for the body of the can.

SCHEDULE I—Continued

Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials		Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials	
				Soldered parts	Non-soldered parts					Soldered parts	Non-soldered parts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fruit and Fruit Products						Vegetables and Vegetable Products—Con.					
1. Apples, including crab-apples.	A	Unlimited.	10	1.50	0.50	66. Mushrooms.	A	100% 1945.	22, 42, 82.	1.25	0.50
2. Apple butter.	C	50% 1941.	10	1.50	1.50	67. Okra.	B	100% 1945.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50
3. Apple juice, enameled cans, plain bodies.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.50	1.50	68. Onions.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50
4. Apple sauce, including sauce from crabapples.	A	Unlimited.	2, 10.	1.50	.50	69. Peas, green.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2 vac. 10.	.50	.50
5. Apricots.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	70. Peas & carrots.	B	100% 1945.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50
6. Bananas.	C	50% 1941.	2, 10.	1.25	1.25	71. Pickles.	C	50% 1941.	10.	1.50	1.50
7. Berries.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	72. Pimientos and peppers.	A	Unlimited.	2, 10.	1.25	.50
8. Cherries.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	73. Potatoes, sweet.	B	100% 1945.	2½, 3 vac.	1.25	.50
9. Cherry juice.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.50	1.50	74. Pumpkin and squash.	B	100% 1945.	2½, 10.	1.25	.50
10. Citrus concentrates.	A	Unlimited.	62, 1 picnic, 2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25	75. Rhubarb.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.50	1.50
11. Citrus pulp and peel.	A	Unlimited.	3 gal.	1.25	1.25	76. Sauerkraut.	B	100% 1945.	2½, 10.	1.50	1.50
12. Cranberries.	A	Unlimited.	300.	1.50	1.50	77. Sauerkraut juice.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.50	1.50
13. Currants.	C	50% 1941.	2, 10.	1.50	1.50	78. Soups:	A	Unlimited.	1 picnic.	1.25	.50
14. Dehydrated fruits, except prunes.	C	50% 1945.	2.	.50	.50	a. Seasonal soups from fresh vegetables, asparagus, pea, spinach, tomato and mushroom.					
15. Dehydrated prunes.	C	50% 1945.	2.	1.25	1.25	b. All other soups.	B	100% 1945.	1 picnic.	1.25	.50
16. Figs.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	.50	79. Succotash.	B	100% 1945.	2, 2½, 10.	.50	CTB
17. Fruit cocktail.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	.50	80. Tomatoes.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25
18. Frozen fruits.	A	100% 1944.	30 lb.	.50	.50	81. Tomatoes and okra.	B	100% 1945.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25
19. Frozen fruits.	A	Unlimited.	Any.	CTB	Fibre	82. Tomato catsup.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25
20. Fruits, mixed and for salad.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	.50	83. Tomato juice.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	.50
21. Grape juice and grape pulp.	A	Unlimited.	5 gal.	1.50	1.50	84. Tomato juice with other vegetable juices.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25
22. Grapes.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	85. Tomato paste.	A	Unlimited.	62.	1.25	1.25
23. Grapefruit juice.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	86. Tomato pulp and puree.	A	Unlimited.	1 picnic.	1.25	1.25
24. Grapefruit, orange or mixed segments.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	87. Tomato sauce, including spaghetti sauce.	A	Unlimited.	82 short, 1 picnic.	1.25	1.25
25. Jams, jellies, marmalades, and preserves.	C	50% 1941.	10.	1.50	1.50	88. Turnips.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50
26. Lemon juice.	B	100% 1945.	62, 82 tall, 2, 10.	1.25	1.25	Fish and shellfish (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)					
27. Lime juice.	B	100% 1945.	62, 82 tall, 2, 10.	1.25	1.25	89. Clams.	A	Unlimited.	½ flat, 1 picnic.	.50	.50
28. Nectars.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.50	.50	90. Codfish cakes.	C	50% 1941.	10 oz.	.50	.50
29. Olives.	A	Unlimited.	1 tall, 2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	91. Crabmeat.	A	Unlimited.	½ flat, 1 picnic.	.50	.50
30. Orange juice.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	92. Crawfish.	C	50% 1941.	1 picnic.	.50	.50
31. Orange-grapefruit juice.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	93. Eels.	C	50% 1941.	300.	.50	.50
32. Papayas and juice.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	94. Finnan haddock.	C	50% 1941.	300.	.50	.50
33. Peaches.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	.50	95. Fish flakes.	A	Unlimited.	300, 2.	.50	.50
34. Pears.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	.50	96. Fish, ground.	B	100% 1945.	300.	.50	.50
35. Peppermint.	A	Unlimited.	1 gal.	1.50	1.50	97. Fish livers and fish liver oils.	A	Unlimited.	5 gal.	1.25	1.25
36. Pineapple.	A	Unlimited.	1 flat, 2, 2½, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	98. Fish roe.	A	Unlimited.	300, ½ oval.	.50	.50
37. Pineapple juice.	A	Unlimited.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	1.25	99. Herring, Atlantic Sea including sardines.	A	Unlimited.	¾ drawn, ¾ three piece, 300.	.50	.50
38. Plums.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	Round cans					
39. Prunes, dried in syrup.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	Oblong cans					
40. Prunes, fresh.	A	Unlimited.	2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	Oval cans					
41. Prune juice.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.50	1.50	100. Herring, Pacific Sea.	A	Unlimited.	1 tall.	.50	.50
42. Quinces.	C	50% 1941.	2, 10.	1.50	.50	101. Herring, river, including alewives.	A	Unlimited.	300, 2.	.50	.50
Vegetables and Vegetable Products						102. Lobsters.	C	50% 1941.	1 picnic.	.50	.50
43. Artichokes.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	103. Mackerel.	A	Unlimited.	300.	.50	.50
44. Asparagus.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25	104. Menhaden.	A	Unlimited.	300.	.50	.50
45. Beans, dried:	A	Unlimited.	300.	1.25	CTB	105. Mullet.	A	Unlimited.	300.	.50	.50
a. with tomato sauce (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only).	B	50% 1945.	300.	1.25	CTB	106. Mussels.	A	Unlimited.	1 picnic, 2, 10.	.50	.50
b. with tomato sauce (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use).	B	50% 1945.	300.	1.25	CTB	107. Oysters.	A	Unlimited.	1 picnic, 1 tall, 2, 82 short, ½ oblong, 300, 1 oval.	.50	.50
c. without tomato sauce.	B	100% 1945.	300.	.50	CTB	108. Pickled, including sardines.	A	Unlimited.			
46. Beans, green or wax.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	Round cans					
47. Bean and bamboo sprouts.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	Oblong cans					
48. Beets.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25	Oval cans					
49. Broccoli.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	109. Salmon.	A	Unlimited.	½ flat, 1 flat, 1 tall.	.50	.50
50. Brussels sprouts.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	110. Shad.	A	Unlimited.	300.	.50	.50
51. Carrots.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	111. Shrimp.	A	Unlimited.	1 picnic, 5 (362 x 410).	.50	.50
52. Carrot juice.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	.50	112. Shrimp, fresh cooked Alaska refrigerated.	A	Unlimited.	1 picnic.	1.25	.50
53. Cabbage.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	113. Squid.	A	Unlimited.	300.	.50	.50
54. Cauliflower.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	114. Tuna.	A	Unlimited.	½ tuna, 1 tuna, 4 lb. tuna.	.50	.50
55. Celery.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50	115. Turtle.	A	Unlimited.	300.	.50	.50
56. Celery juice.	C	50% 1941.	2, 3 cyl. 10.	1.25	.50	Dairy Products					
57. Chili sauce.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	1.25	116a. Butter, preserved (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only).	A	Unlimited.	1 lb.	.50	.50
58. Chow-chow.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	1.50	1.50	116b. Butter and margarine.	B	100% 1945.	1 lb.	.50	.50
59. Corn.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2 vac. 10.	.50	.50	117. Cream, frozen.	A	Unlimited.	50 lb.	1.25	1.25
60. Dehydrated vegetables:	A	100% 1945.	Any.	.50	CTB	118. Ice cream and ice cream mix (wet).	C	50% 1941.	1 qt.	.50	.50
a. dehydrated onions and garlic.	A	50% 1945.	Any.	.50	CTB	119. Liquid modifications of milk.	A	Unlimited.	6 oz.	.75	.75
b. all other (including dehydrated soups).	A	100% 1945.	30 lb.	.50	.50	120. Milk, condensed.	A	Unlimited.	14 oz.	.75	.75
61. Green leafy vegetables.	A	Unlimited.	Any.	CTB	Fibre						
62. Green leafy vegetables.	A	Unlimited.	2, 2½, 10.	1.25	.50						
63. Hominy.	C	50% 1941.	2, 2½, 10.	.50	CTB						
64. Lentils.	C	50% 1941.	300.	.50	CTB						
65. Mixed vegetables, fresh.	B	100% 1945.	2, 2 vac. 2½, 10.	1.25	.50						

SCHEDULE I—Continued

Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials		Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials	
				Soldered parts	Nonsoldered parts					Soldered parts	Nonsoldered parts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dairy Products—Con.						Miscellaneous Food Products—Con.					
121. Milk, evaporated.....	A	Unlimited	6 oz.....	0.75	0.75	146. Pastes and condiments.....	C	50% 1941.....	Any.....	1.25	0.50
122. Milk, goat.....	A	Unlimited	14½ oz.....	1.25	1.25	147a. Peanut butter and other nut butters (for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.....	A	Unlimited.....	25 lb.....	.50	CTB
123. Milk (skimmed) dry or powdered.....	B	100% 1945.....	30 lb.....	.50	.50	147b. Peanut butter and other nut butters (other than for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use).....	C	50% 1941.....	25 lb.....	.50	CTB
124. Milk (whole) dry or powdered.....	B	100% 1945.....	1 lb., 2½ lb., 5 lb., 25 lb., 50 lb.....	.50	CTB	148. Ravioli.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	1.25	.50
Meat and meat products (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)						149. Soda fountain fruit and other acid syrups.....	C	50% 1941.....	10.....	1.25	1.25
125. Meat products as follows:						150. Spaghetti in sauce.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	1.25	.50
a. Bacon.....	C	50% 1941.....	24 oz.....	.50	CTB	151. Special dietary foods.....	B	100% 1945.....	2, 2½, 10.....	.50	CTB
b. Beef, veal and mutton or pork (corned, roast or boiled).....	A	Unlimited	14 lb.....	1.25	1.25	152. Syrups, cane, maple, molasses, corn, sorghum, and other non-acid syrups.....	A	Unlimited.....	7½.....	1.25	1.25
Cans with all seams soldered.....			Any.....	1.25	1.25	153. Syrup, chocolate.....	B	100% 1945.....	1 lb.....	.50	.50
Cans with only side seam soldered.....			Any.....	.50	CTB	154. Syrup, malt.....	C	50% 1941.....	404 x 504.....	.50	.50
c. Brains.....	B	100% 1945.....	10½ oz.....	.50	CTB	155. Yeast.....	C	50% 1941.....	Any.....	.50	.50
d. Chili con carne.....	B	100% 1945.....	16 oz.....	.50	.50	156. Any other food products for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.....	A	Unlimited.....	Any.....	Any	Any
1. Without beans.....	A	100% 1945.....	16 oz.....	.50	.50	157. All other food products.....	C	Unlimited.....	Any.....	CTB	CTB
2. With beans.....	B	100% 1945.....	16 oz.....	.50	.50						
e. Corned beef hash.....	B	100% 1945.....	16 oz.....	.50	CTB	Nonfood Products					
f. Hamburger with or without onions.....	C	50% 1941.....	12 oz.....	.50	.50	158. Alcohol, pharmaceutical and chemically pure.....	A	Unlimited.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
g. Ham, whole.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25	159. Antifreeze.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
h. Luncheon meats.....	A	Unlimited	12 oz.....	.50	CTB	160. Aniline.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
i. Meat and gravy including goulash.....	C	50% 1941.....	12 oz.....	.50	.50	161. Auto supplies only as follows:					
j. Meat loaf.....	B	100% 1945.....	7 oz.....	.50	CTB	a. Radiator antifrost compounds, liquid.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
k. Meat spreads.....	A	Unlimited	3 oz.....	.50	CTB	b. Carbon removers.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
l. Pickled pigs feet.....	C	50% 1941.....	2.....	1.50	1.50	c. Radiator stop-leak.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
m. Pork and soya links.....	C	50% 1941.....	18 oz.....	.50	CTB	d. Bee feeder cans for use in shipping bees.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	.50	CTB
n. Potted meats.....	A	Unlimited	2¼ oz.....	.50	CTB	162. Benzol, toluene, naphtha, xylene.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
o. Sausage, bulk.....	B	100% 1945.....	24 oz.....	.50	CTB	163. Blood plasma.....	A	Unlimited.....	Any.....	.50	CTB
p. Sausage in casings:						164. Carbon disulfide.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
1. Vienna sausage.....	A	100% 1945.....	4 oz., 8 oz., 9 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., 24 oz., 5, 10.....	.50	CTB	165. Cements, only as follows:					
2. Frankfurters, pork sausage.....	B	100% 1945.....		.50	CTB	a. Neoprene base rubber cement.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
3. Sausage in oil, lard or rendered pork fat.....	B	100% 1945.....		.50	CTB	b. Other synthetic rubbers, natural rubber, linoleum, latex types.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
q. Scrapple.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	CTB	167. Chemicals (dry) only as follows:					
r. Stews.....	C	50% 1941.....	16 oz.....	.50	.50	a. Phenols.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.50	1.50
s. Tamales.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	.50	b. Ammonium salts.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
t. Tongue.....	A	Unlimited	6 oz.....	.50	CTB	c. Chloropierin.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
u. Tripe.....	C	50% 1941.....	24 oz.....	1.25	1.25	d. Bromoacetone.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
Poultry and Poultry Products (Processed and in Hermetically Sealed Cans)						e. Monochloroacetone.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
126. Chicken and veal with noodles.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	CTB	f. Acrolein.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
127. Chicken a la king.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	CTB	g. Cyanide salts.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
128. Chicken a la king.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	.50	h. Hypochlorite powders.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	CTB
129. Turkey or chicken.....	B	100% 1945.....	6 oz.....	.50	CTB	168. Chemicals (liquid) only as follows:					
130. Poultry spreads.....	C	50% 1941.....	6 oz.....	.50	CTB	a. Alcohols, aldehyde and halogenated hydrocarbon.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
Miscellaneous Food Products						b. Sodium silicates.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	.50	.50
131. Baby foods—chopped and pureed.....	A	Unlimited.....	302BF (302x 214)	1.50	1.50	169. Cleaners only as follows:					
1-liquid milk formula.....	A	Unlimited.....	14½ oz.....	1.25	1.25	a. Wallpaper.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
Soybean milk, liquid.....	A	Unlimited.....	300.....	1.25	.50	b. Window spray.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
Dry or powdered milk formula.....	A	Unlimited.....	1 lb.....	.50	CTB	c. Radiator liquid.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	CTB
132. Bakery Products containing more than 17% moisture.....	C	50% 1941.....	Any.....	.50	.50	d. Cleaning fluids.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
133. Beer, packed for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.....	A	Unlimited.....	12 oz.....	.50	.50	170. Chloroform and ether.....	A	Unlimited.....	Any.....	.50	CTB
134. Cereal, for export only.....	B	100% 1945.....	1 lb.....	.50	CTB	171. Creosote and wood preservatives.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
135. Chop suey.....	C	50% 1941.....	1.....	1.25	.50	172. Disinfectants and germicides.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	CTB
136. Chow mein.....	C	50% 1941.....	2.....	1.25	.50	173. Dyes (food).....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25
137. Coconut, shredded.....	C	50% 1941.....	1 picnic.....	.50	CTB	174. Fire extinguisher fluid or powders.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
138. Eggs, frozen.....	C	50% 1941.....	30 lb.....	1.25	1.25	175. Glues and adhesives.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
139. Extracts and flavorings, liquid.....	C	50% 1941.....	Any.....	1.25	1.25	176. Glycerine, pure, liquid.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.50	1.50
140. Honey.....	A	Unlimited.....	2½.....	1.25	1.25	177. Grain fumigant, liquid.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
141. Lima bean loaf.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	CTB	178. Hydraulic brake fluid.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	SCMT
142. Lobster Newburg.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	.50	.50	180. Ink, spirit aniline and rotogravure.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	CTB	CTB
143. Macaroni with cheese or tomato sauce.....	C	50% 1941.....	300.....	1.25	.50	181. Inks, printing, duplicating and lithographing.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	CTB
144. Nuts, mixed, for U. S. Army export or U. S. Navy offshore use only.....	A	Unlimited.....	4 oz.....	.25	CTB	182. Insecticides and fungicides (liquid).....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	SCMT	CTB
145. Oils, liquid edible.....	B	100% 1945.....	5 gal.....	1.25	1.25	183. Lubricating oils including motor oil.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	CTB	CTB
			1 pt., 1 qt., 1 gal.....	.50	.50	184. Lye.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	CTB	CTB
						185. Nicotine sulphate.....	B	100% 1945.....	Any.....	1.50	1.50

1 See paragraph (1) for animal and pet food.

SCHEDULE I—Continued

Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials		Product	Sequence of manufacture and delivery	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials	
				Soldered parts	Nonsoldered parts					Soldered parts	Nonsoldered parts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nonfood Products—Con.						Nonfood Products—Con.					
185. Oils, essential; distilled or cold pressed.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25	196. Rust preventative.	B	100% 1945	Any	SCMT	CTB
187. Oils, transformer.	B	100% 1945	Any	.50	.50	197. Shellac.	B	100% 1945	Any	(1)	(1)
188. Ointments and salves.	B	100% 1945	Any	CTB	CTB	198. Soap, liquid.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25
189. Paints:	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25	199. Sodium and potassium metals.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25
a. aluminum paint.	B	Products are interchangeable.	Any	SCMT	CTB	200. Sodium peroxide.	B	100% 1945	Any	.50	.50
b. copper bottom or anti-fouling.	B		Any	SCMT	SCMT	201. Stamp pads.	B	100% 1945	Any	(1)	(1)
c. lacquers and lacquer thinners.	B		Any	SCMT	SCMT	202. Toilet bowl and drain cleansers.	B	100% 1945	Any	CTB	CTB
d. paste water paints, including resin emulsion.	B		Any	SCMT	CTB	203. Turpentine.	B	100% 1945	Any	.50	.50
e. Pigmented oil paints.	B		Any	SCMT	CTB	204. Varnish and paint removers.	B	100% 1945	Any	.50	.50
f. Varnishes, oil stains, shingle stain.	B		Any	SCMT	CTB	205. Worm killer, sheep and cattle dip, sheep and horse drench, roost paint, poultry remedies and other liquid disinfectants.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25
190. Plastic wood.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25	206. Any nonfood product for U. S. Army or Navy use only.	A	Unlimited	Any	Any	Any
191. Phosphorus.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25	207. Any other nonfood product.	C	50% 1941	Any	SCMT	CTB
192. Polishes and waxes.	B	100% 1945	Any	SCMT	CTB						
193. Potassium permanganate, reagent grade.	B	100% 1945	Any	1.25	1.25						
194. Putty.	B	100% 1945	Any	SCMT	CTB						
195. Roof cements.	B	100% 1945	Any	SCMT	CTB						

* 8-lb. ternsplate.